cordial relations with the Filipino people. And they will tell you of many understanding and constructive acts of the Governor-General. For instance, economic development, notably the sugar industry, received impetus from Harrison.

Personally I found Governor-General Harrison a genial host with charming manners, a receptive listener, and an excellent administrator entirely devoid of race prejudice who could quickly and rightly decide important questions of state. The popular belief that he was but a pliable tool in Filipino hands is incorrect. Harrison had a will of his own and could stand adamant when he was convinced that he was right. Take the Noriel case as an example. Against the strongest possible Filipino influence and in the face of suggested intervention by the President of the United States, Governor-General Harrison saw to it that General Noriel, convicted of murder, expiated his crime on the gallows.

Harrison went out. The Wood-Forbes Mission composed of General Leonard Wood and former Governor-General W. Cameron Forbes came in and reported to the President on Philippine conditions. General Wood remained as Governor-General. He had been Military Governor of Cuba, had had a glamorous record in the Army which associated him with the Rough Riders and Colonel Roosevelt, had been denied participation at the front in the Great War, and had narrowly missed the Presidential nomination. His, therefore, was an experience which it was believed admirably fitted him for the Philippine post. First he straightened out the monetary problem of the Philippine Government.

Next, and at frequent intervals, he visited all parts of the archipelago. He labored earnestly to give the Islands a clean and efficient administration.

Then a member of the Secret Service of Manila by the name of Conley became involved in serious charges. Before the case was concluded the Mayor of Manila and the Secretary of the Interior had asked for Conley's removal, but